[Shri M. P. Kaushik] *The motion was adopttd.*

Clause 2 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, th Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I. THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1986

II. THE APPROPRIATION (NO. a) BILL, 1986

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Now, we wih take up the Appropriation Bill, 1986 and the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1986 together. Mr. Janardhan Poojari.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out ofthe Supplementary Appropriation chagred on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 17th March, 1986. These involve gross additional exp n-diture of Rs. 2809 .75 crores.

The additional requirement of Rs. 2809.75 crores comprises Rs. 1022.81 crores for transfers to State Governments, Rs. 15.94 crores for loans to Foreign Governments, Rs. 489.99 crores for releases to public sector enterprises . . . Rs. 120.42 crores for Union Territory Governments/Administrations; Rs. 150 crores for subsidy on indigenous fertilisers; Rs. 210.90 crores for Defence Services; Rs. 36 crores for telecommunication services; Rs. 1.58 crores for postal services; Rs. 325 crores for interest payments; and Rs. 437.11 crores for other items.

Details of the supplementary demands are available in the documents laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March, 1986. The impact of these supplementary demands stands reflected in the revised estimates for the years presented along with the Budget for 1986-87.

Sir, I also beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, rg84, in excess of the amount granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out ofthe demands for excess grants relating to the year 1983-84. These excess demands were presented in pursuance, of the re commendations of the Public Accounts , Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) in their Seventh Report. The Committee have recommended regularisation of the excess expenditure under article 115 (i)(b) of the Constitution.

The Lok Sabha has already adopted the excess demands on the 17th March, 1986. The details of the excess demands are: available in the documents already circulated to the hon. Members ofthe House.

Sir, I move.

The questions were proposed.

संसदीय कार्य (राज्य सभा) विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : महोदय, मेरी रेक्वेस्ट है आप लोगों से कि एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल को आप इसी तरह से रिटर्न कर दें तो अच्छा हो। यहां बजट पर बहस हो चुकी है और उस दिन भी एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर बहस हो चुकी है और फाइनेंस बिल आ रहा है, इस लिये मेरी यह प्रार्थना है।

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, it is nice that we have been requested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Therefor-, in order to accommodate his request, we shall be very brief. He, in fact, approached us also that is good of him. But I pointed out to him that, in fact, the financial Bills or such Appropriation Bills are not passed by this House. This question was once raised before the Chariman and it was said,"In that case, why this formality ?" It was the Chairman who suggested : "It is a matter of your right and unless you discuss this, in future this right may gradually be taken away." Therefore, my requ< st to the Minister of Parlimentary Affairs is to accommodate us also when he says that these Bills may be returned expeditiously. And because this is almost the last hour of this session, which for some is the last session, let mc, before the expeditious return of these Bills, just make a few brief comments. I will not take much time.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh) : Then you speak on behalf of the entire Opposition. You are master of your art.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA (Haryana) No, I am going to speak.

[The Vice-Chairman, (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansi)in the Chair.]

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Mr. Sukul, I know, you belong to the ruling party. But do you rule to this extent that you designate someone to represent the entire I Opposition ?

SHRI SITARAM KESARI : Mr. Chatterjee, so far as your suggestion is concerned, it is welcome, provided it is very brief.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Yes, I will make it brief. Kindly treat that as "very brief".

SHRI P. N. SUKUL : I n< v r knew that there were so many differences in the Opposition.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA (Uttar Pradesh) : No difference.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Basically these Appropriation Bills do not refer to mobilisation of resources. They really refer to another part of it, which is known as allocation of the resources which are mobilised through other means. Sir, the House is aware that we have very strong reservations about the allocation of resources as exemplified in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I will just recapitulate them without explaining.

For instance, we arc opposed to the pattern of allocation in die Seventh Five Year Plan as regards investment between the public and the private sectors. We are opposed to the allocation of the Seventh Plan as between the Centre and the States. We arc opposed to the allocation of the Seventh Plan as regards different sectors and reduction in the sector of industry, in the public sector component of investment plan. With regard to these two Bills I am happy to be able to quote the Public Accounts Committee regarding 1983-84 excess grants. The Public Accounts Committee expressed its satisfaction that the excess expenditure as well as the grants during the year 1983-84 was less than the earlier years as per the severe criticisms of the Public Accounts Committee for the past years. This is something welcome. While mentioning that, the Public Accounts Committee also noted— once again it is a question of allocation—"with regard to savings within expenditure, the functioning of the Government has worsened. It is said

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

that the aggregate amount of savings as disclosed in the appropriation accounts for 1983-84 was Rs. 7209.05 crores as against the savings of Rs. 2183 crores during the year 1982-83. This indicates that despite all talk about latest technology some misunderstanding and mismanagement of the estimates continued in the Budget, so much which was proposed to be spent was not spent on certain heads while on other heads more was spent although this year the excess spending was less. Now, I would conclude by drawing attention to only two features of the expenditure. One feature is that about industry; we discussed during the Budget but not sufficiently. I just draw your attention to two aspects of the expenditure. One is in terms of investment. In the Plan document which has been circulated to us, the revised estimate of expenditure on industry was Rs. 4616 crores. Can you imagine that this year's Budget estimate on industry is less than this figure? Only Rs. 4278 crores some R?. 400 crores less than last year. I do not want to go into the sickness, etc. which is inevitable under a capitalist system that you pursue in the name of mixed economy. That is inevitable. The more the technology, the more the imported technology, the more the units become sick. This is one aspect to which I wanted to draw attention of the Members of the ruling party also and I want them also to send their proposals to the Government of India that industry which is the key link for our progress, should not be neglected in this manner. This, combined with the allocation for the railways, spells danger in the progress of the country. We have, by and large, heard from the Government as if India has crossed the age of the railways and they have entered into the automobile age, and therefore, there is neglect on expenditure on industry, on-railways, to which nobody in the House should subscribe, try to criticise the Government or try to modify the stand of the Government. The other aspect I wish to draw attention to is in terms of anti-poverty programme s and I conclude. I am not going into the claim that the revised expenditure was very high, per cent. It has to be seen in the context of the fact that in the year 1985-86 the initial Budget provision was criticised as being no more than the previous year.

So, the jump really belongs to. two years. But that is not the point The Planning Commission knows that even when you say that the expenditure is being stepped up, in terms of IRDP, you are trying to cover four million persons which is the same as last year with this difference that out of the fom million persons to be covered, three million persons would be only old beneficiaries so that the addition, the new beneficiaries, would number about one million only. I want to draw the attention of the House to this fact which means that despite all the drum-beating about the additional expenditure on your anti-poverty programmes, this is the kind of physical target that is being visualised. While they are asking for the authorisation of this appropriation, I would only request the Government to reconsider their appropriation and to reallocate whatever they want to spend on a few subsidies so that in terms of physical targets, what is claimed in terms of physical targets, is really realised.

Sir, these are the few points that I wanted to mention. I wanted to be brief in order to satisfy Mr. Sitaram Kesari. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Actually, you have taken more time; you have taken one minute more. Yes, Mr. Gopalsamy. Not here. Yes, Mr. Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav.

यादव जी, आपके पांच मिनट हैं। आप उससे कम लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नहीं मैं बोलता तब

भी हमारा काम चल सकता था। लेकिन ऐसे विषयों पर हम अपने अधिकार का कुछ उपयोग करना ही चाहते है। सरकार के जरिये खर्चा कर दिया गया है और अब खर्चा करने के बाद सदन से आप स्वीकृति लेने आए हैं। आप चाहते है कि सदन स्वीकृति दे जब कि खर्चा कर चुके हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी नही हुआ।

श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव : अब आप स्वीकृति लेने आए हैं। आपका ध्यान मैं आकृष्ट करने के लिए इसलिए खड़ा हुआ हूं मैं जनार्दन पुजारी जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप यह जो खर्च किए हैं उसमें से पम्पिंग सैट और बोरिंग घोटाले में लगभग एक हजार करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा क्या आपके बैंक और व्यापारी और दूसरे एजेंट खा नहीं गये हैं, जो किसान का पैसा था? सरकार ने स्वीकार भी किया सदन में बार-बार कि हां पम्पिंग सैट और बोरिंग में किसान को लूटा गया है, बैंक ने घोटाला किया है। 6 सेन्ट्रल बैंक के 6 अधिकारियो के खिलाफ सरकार ने मुकदमा चलाने का आदेश भी दिया है लेकिन अभी तक उन पर मुकदमा दायर नही हुआ है।9 व्यापारियों के खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा दायर नहीं हुआ है। इस घोटाले में जो भूमि विकास बैंक है बिहार में उस भूमि विकास बैंक समेत कुछ लोगो के खिलाफ अब तक कार्यवाई क्यों नहीं की गई? अगर सरकार ने कार्यवाई नहीं की है तो इस सरकार को पैसा लेने और फिर खर्चा करने का क्या नैतिक अधिकार प्राप्त होता है। नम्बर दो यह कि मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो खाद के नाम पर सबसिडी देते हैं। अकेले दरभंगा की मैंने इंक्वारी कराई है, एक-एक ब्लाक में 10–10, 12–12 लाख के हिसाब से सब सिडी का पैसा मिलता है, यानी डेढ़ करोड़ रु० जो किसान को सब-सिडी के नाम पर दिया गया था, जांच-करने पर मैंने पाया कि यह रुपया किसान का बिसको वाले लोग, व्यापारी लोग खा गये और किसान को सब्सिडी नही मिली। वह सारा पैसा व्यापारी खा गये। डेढ़ करोड़ की सब-सिडी आप दिखाते हैं कि हम किसान को दे रहे है और खा रहे हैं आपके व्यापारी, आपके बिसको वाले, बिहार में फिर आप कहते हैं कि हमें पैसा दिया जाए। सदन के सामने स्वीकृति के लिए आते हैं।

आप जो इतना खर्चा कर रहे हैं तो क्या आपने मिथिलांचल का विकास किया है? हम लोग निरन्तर संघर्ष करते रहे हैं कि मिथिलांचल का विकास किया जाये। हम लोग इस के लिए भी संघर्ष करते रहे हैं कि समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा लाइन बनाई जाए। सकरी-हसनपुर लाइन की ललित बाबू ने नींव डाली थी। उनका सपना था कि इसको पूरा किया जाए। लेकिन वह अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। उसको बनाने के लिए, मिथिलांचल के विकास के लिए जितना रुपया हमारे हिस्से आता था वह आपने दिया नहीं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जहां हरियाणा में प्रति व्यक्ति 1831 रु० खर्च कर रहे हैं... वहां बिहार का क्या अपराध है? हमको आपने सिर्फ 600रु० दिये और हरियाणा को प्रति व्यक्ति आपने1821 रु० दिये। ऐसी स्थिति में हम इस बिल का कैसे समर्थन कर सकते हैं। जिसका जो उचित हक है वह भी आप उसको नहीं देते हैं। आप बिहार का हिस्सा काट रहे हैं।

आखिरी बात मैं निजी बैंकों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने प्रारम्भ में भी इस बारे में प्रश्न किया था। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक के बारे में मैंने प्रश्न किये थे और आपने उस बैंक को अपने हाथ में लिया, लेकिन फिर भी वह बैंक निजी हाथों में चल रहा है, रिजर्व बैंक के निर्देशों का उल्लंघन कर रहा है, वित्तीय नियमों का अनुपालन नहीं कर रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि

[श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव]

जो बैंक निजी हितों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । सरकारी रुपये का उपयोग निजी कामों के लिए किया जा रहा है । आप उन लोगों को मुनाफा कमाकर करोड़पति होने का अवसर दे रहे हैं । जनता के पैसे का इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए अगर आप सरकारी धन का उपयोग जनता की भलाई के कामों के लिए नहीं करेंगे तो हम इस विधेयक का किस प्रकार से समर्थन कर सकते हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल): श्री चतुरानन मिश्र–अनुपस्थित । श्री लक्ष्मन्ना अनुपस्थित । श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र ।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो विनियोग विधेयक हमारे सामने हैं । एक विधेयक तो 31 मार्च, 1984 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के संबंध में है जिसमें सरकार खर्चा कर चुकी है और दूसरा 1985–86 के वित्तीय वर्ष के संबंध में है । यह वित्तीय वर्ष अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है । एक तो 80 करोड़ से भी अधिक का है और दूसरा 2 हजार 8 सौ करोड़ से अधिक का है । इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार किस प्रकार से काम कर रही है और हमारे आर्थिक नियम किस प्रकार से चल रहे हैं । कई बार यह दिखाई देता है कि कोई पहाड़ी नदी है उसमें पानी नहीं दिखाई देता है और दो मिनट में दिखाई पड़ता है कि उसमें बाढ़ आ जाती है । यही स्थिति हमारी सरकार की भी दिखाई देती है । सरकार ने दो हजार आठ सौ करोड़ का खर्चा दिखाया है और उसके कारण भी दिए हैं । आदरणीय पुजारी जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसी बीच में बिहार के अन्दर एक थोड़ी सी दूरी पर बसवा रेलवे स्टेशन है । वहां पर साहबगंज एक जगह है । उसमें 84 बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिये आ गये । उनको जी० आर०पी० को सौंपा गया । इन की घुसपैठ बिलकुल जारी है। इस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जा रही है। मैं एक बात का उल्लेख कर दूं कि आप इस बात पर भी विचार कीजिए कि हमारे देश में जो स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स हैं उनके लिए आपने बजट में 20 लाख से घटाकर साढ़े सात लाख का बजट कर दिया है आज हालत यह है कि 90 हजार ईकाइयों में ताला लग चुका है । आपने एक नया फार्मूला दिया है—मोडवेट का । इसकी आप खूब स्तुति गा रहे हैं । यह न तो व्यापारियों की समझ में आ रहा है और न ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों की समझ में आ रहा है। इसको समझने के लिए आपने 3 बजे से 5 बजे तक कर्मचारियों के लिए क्लासें भी चला रखी हैं। आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर विचार कीजिए । आज हालत यह है कि एक आल इंडिया हैंडपम्प्स मैनुफैक्चर्स एसोसिएशन है ; वे गांवों में जाकर पम्प लगाते हैं 60–60 और 80–80 फीट नीचे जाकर पम्प लगाते हैं । इस प्रकार से गांव में जाकर पीने का पानी पहुंचाते हैं । आपने यह 20 लाख से साढ़े सात लाख कर दिया है इससे बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है।

Hand-pump consists of (a) pump head assembly, (b) cylinder assembly and (c) connecting reds.

ये तीन ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर 15 प्रतिशत टैक्स बढ़ गया है । पम्प में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसपर 15 प्रतिशत टैक्स बढ़ा दिया हो । इस कारण से पम्पों में महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है । आज अवस्था यह है कि जो राज्य सरकारें इन पम्पों को लेती थीं और गरीब गांवों में पीने के पानी के लिये लगाती थी आज उन राज्य सरकारों की हालत खराब हो रही है इस पर आप जरा फिर से विचार कीजिये और अपनी अर्थ–व्यवस्था पर जरा काबू पाइये । लगता है कि अर्थ व्यवस्था में कोई स्थिरता नहीं है, कोई मजबूती नहीं है । इन शब्दोंके साथ मैं यहीं समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA : Sir, I will be very brief. There are certain things which arise in mind which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of State for Finance. The first point is that you have granted relief to those people who live in their own houses inasmuch as their rental value will not be added in the income. Have you ever thought why these people who are living in rented houses

have been discriminated against and why relief has not been given to these eople. There is no difference whether own my house or I live in a rented house. Those people who live in rented houses should also be given the relief.

Secondly, Sir, I endorse my friends' view that this MODVAT has not yet been understood by any class of persons. Everybody is in utter confusion. Why have you not made it a simple process or why have proper instructions not been sent down or advertised in the papers? If you do that, this difficulty can be obviated. The benefit caused by the MODVAT is much less than the difficulties created by it.

Thirdly, Sir, my State of Haryana has been totally neglected by the Central Government. During the Jast five to six years, there is not a single Central unit or industry or public sector undertaking coming up in Haryana. I have on a number of occasions said that Haryana is a fa-t-developing State. It needs the help of a broadgauge line connecting portions of Rajasthan-Ganganagar, Sirsa, Jind and Delhi, including a number of *mandis* which are fast coming up. They need a railway connection so that they may be. fast industrialised. They need not depend on you. They can do it themselves. But you must get the infrastructure. Tt has been neglected. I do not know what the reason is behind this. And if this neglect continues, I can assure you that Haryana which seems to be prosperous or good at this stage, will become within the next five to ten years the most backward State. You must correct it.

Sir, a number of districts have been declared as 'backward districs' by the Industries Department. They derive a lot of benefit. I am really surprised that most of the districts in Haryana which are realiy backward from any point of view have never been included in the category of backward districts. Sir, the plight of the poor farmer has not been bettered in any manner. You have not come to his rescue. The insputs that he needs are highly priced. The excise on these goods are so heavy that the farmers are unable to meet their requirements. For instance, the implements used by a farmer like tractors and other implements which are daily used must be made much cheaper. Today, to buy a tractor or a trailer or other implements, the farmer has to pay through his nose. And what happens after the purchase ? After purchasing them, it is difficult for him to bear the interest on it. Therefore, I would suggest that to obviate the difficulty of the farmer, the excise on these implements which are used for agricultural purposes should be removed. If you make certain improvements, I can assure you that people will welcome it. But if you do not do it, the conditions will keep on becoming worse.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO '(Jammu and Kashmir) : Sir, I rise to support the two Appropriation Bills. For the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 2809, 74,89,000 is sought to be appropriated. But I find from the statement annexed hereto that a paltry sum of Rs. 6,000 has been spent on education. This is the attention being paid to education. Out *o£* Rs. 29,00 crores only a sum of Rs. 6,000 is spent on education in this Appropriation Bill.

The second point diat I have to make is that I am very grateful to Shri Poojarij! that in the last year's budget he has introduced a new factor that while discussing the Appropriation Bills, he promised that whatever points the Members make over here, such of them which do not deal with the Ministry of Finance, will be passed on to the concerned Ministry. I find from the statement annexed that out of Rs. 2900 crores a sum o Rs. 2825, 72,000 have been overspent in the Home Ministry and another sum of Rs. 481,92,000 have also been spent on this account. I have only to make one observation because this

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Mattoj is the Jast day of the session and we will be meeting, more or less, after a . month, namely, that he should convey *to* the Home Ministry that while we agree to this overspending by Rs. 47 thousand crores, they should take note of one small thing from the people of Kashmir. The Government of India after due consideration thought it fit to withdraw support from the Shah Ministry and the Shah Ministry was dismissed in the Jammu and Kashmir State, wc are grateful to them that this action has been taken, better late than never, but the Assembly has been kept in animated suspension. Now a situation has arisen that the 14 Ministers of the Shah Cabinet have deserted him also and formed an independent group. They are now trying to have horse-trading with the 26th members of the Congress Party. I hope that in keeping with the moral traditions, in having withdrawn support from the Shah Ministry, the Government of India will • not have anything to do with these 14 defectors and forma Government in conjunction with those who only seven days back got dislodged when the leader ofthe Congress Legislature Party said that they had withdrawn the support to them.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL: The Government of India did not withdraw the support. You are not using the words 'the Congress Party'.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I am saying 'the Congress Party.[1] Please listen to what I said. I said that we arc grateful to the Congress Party and to the Government of India for having accepted the advice of the Congress Party in withdrawing support from the Shah Ministry. I would also lie grateful if they would sec to it that on moral grounds they will not have anything to do with those 14 defectors and do not give them any support to form the Ministry.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for being precise in their submissions. Very valuable contributions have been made even though very brief speeches have been made by all the Members.

Sir, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee did not agree with the allocation made in the Seventh Five Year Plan. As the hon. Members know, the Seventh Five Year Plan has been approved by The National Development Council. The second point made by the hon. Member, Shri Nirmal Chatterjee was that he did not agree with the. allocation made for Industry. He said that the current year's allocation was less than what was made for 1985-86. Now, Sir, I will bring to the notice ofthe hon. Member that he compared the Budget estimate of this year with the revised estimate of last year. So, if you compare tho latest Budget estimates with the Budget estimates—the original ones—of 1985-86, you will be satisfied. I n th is year, Rs. 4606 cror/"-have been given; last year's original Budget estimate was only Rs. 402? crores.

Coming to the points raised by Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav. I am happy that the hon. Member has been pursuing against these corrupt practices. We have taken action and if the hon. Member is not satisfied, I am prepared to sit with him on Tuesday evening at about 7 P.M. and we can discuss this matter as to how more effective action could be taken against such people. About the other point raised by him regarding Lakshmi Commercial Bank, as the hon. Member knows, this bank has been amalgamated witli some other nationalised bank, Canara Bank if I am not mistaken. So, action has been taken. About Darbhanga railway line, I will convey the feelings of the hon. member to the Railway Ministry and I will also writ.' to him saying that I have forwarded this letter to the Railway Minister.

Coining to the suggestions of Shri Mohuntaji, I have noted it and ab- ready hon. Finance Minister has made it char that deails of MODVAT

would be explained by the olhcers to the people. We have been also call • ing meetings of some ofthe represent atives of the people and if they find any difficulty definitely we will explain to them.

I have noted all other points raised and I am thankful to hon. Members for their valuable contributions an also for their co-operation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I shall first put the motion regarding The Appropriation Bill, 1986 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1985-86, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Th motion was adopted.*

THE VICE—CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We shall now take up clause-by.clause consideration of rne Bill.

Clause 2 *and* 3 *and the Schedule were added to the BUL*

Clause 1, *tlie Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the BUL*

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

Ihe question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the tinancial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1984 in excess, ofthe amount granted for those services and for that year, as passed by die Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of die Bill.

Clause 2 *and* 3 *and the Schedule wert added to the Bill.*

Clause I, *the Etiacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Sir, I move:

"That the bill be returned."

The question was pui and the motion ivas adopted.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Before we adjourn *sine die*, only one observation I would like to make. We have come to the end of a very successful Session. Today we can look back to the past one month wth a sense ol satisfaction that the Rajya Sabha discharged its dudes living up to its traditions of the pas*. It has had opportunides to discuss several subjects of vital importance to ihe nation. We had the occasion to have a ver> meaningful and rewarding debate or die President's Address, on the Railway Budget, on the General Budget and on several other subjects. Th< heat which is often generated in the House wai missing this time, perhap: as a result of the cool weather outside But the fact remains that Member cutting across Party affiliations,